

CRONIN'S KNIVES IN COURT

THEY WERE FOUND ON DETECTIVE COUGHLIN.

Important Evidence Almost Overlooked by the State—Arguments in the Great Trial Begin.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The Cronin trial resumed Friday morning, Juror North, whose little child lay dead at home, not desiring that a recess be taken, as the other jurors longed for, in continuation of the rebuttal testimony, called Bernard F. Carberry, who would testify regarding Matt Danahy's presence in his saloon the night of May 4, where Danahy had testified he saw Martin Burke from 6:30 to 9 o'clock. This was a continuation of the attack on Burke's attempt to prove an alibi.

Carberry testified that he was in Danahy's saloon the evening of May 4 from 6:30 until 9 o'clock and he swore positively that the proprietor of the place was not in the saloon during that time. This is a contradiction of the testimony of the saloonkeeper, who swore that he was in his place at that time and saw Martin Burke from 6:30 to 9 o'clock.

Cross-examination failed to shake the witness and the State rested their rebuttal testimony, and Mr. Forrest began his testimony by calling Mr. J. J. Dwyer. Mr. Dwyer testified that he kept a saloon at 809 West Madison street. He identified John O'Malley, and said O'Malley was not in his saloon the night of May 4.

This was a direct contradiction of the testimony given by Fred Swanson, the Swedish carriage driver, who swore that he took O'Malley and a man whom he did not know to a saloon at that number.

On the cross-examination Judge Longenecker asked Dwyer how he fixed the date.

"I have never been out of the saloon any Saturday night since I opened it, and May 4 was a Saturday night," O'Malley has never been in my saloon."

John Flemming was called by the defense to contradict that part of Swanson's testimony in which the carriage driver swore that William Coughlin, the saloonkeeper, did not ride in his carriage with O'Malley May 4.

Flemming testified that on the evening of May 4 he was at the opening of his brother Walter's saloon at 933 West Van Buren street, and about 9 o'clock a carriage drove up to the saloon and William Coughlin and John O'Malley alighted and entered the saloon.

This was a very strong contradiction of Swanson's testimony, and to make it stronger Flemming said that by the time they were ready to start home the driver was in the carriage with him. Flemming put it. Flemming then detailed the route the carriage took after leaving Coughlin's saloon. This tallied very well with the account given by Swanson. Flemming said he was not now a member of the Clan-na-Gael.

Patrick Rouse, the bartender of Walter Flemming in the saloon, was called and testified that William Coughlin and John O'Malley and John Flemming were at the opening of the saloon May 4. He said that about 11 o'clock the party went away.

C. C. Rogan was called and testified that he was now and had been for nine years past a commercial traveler for Meyer Bros., a whiskey firm of Cincinnati. He had been some years ago a member of Camp 16 of the Clan-na-Gael. On the night of Flemming's opening Mr. Rogan assisted them by acting as bartender and driving a carriage to the court room and the witness identified them as the same men he met that night.

Among the other witnesses brought in in corroboration were Martin Kennedy, manager of William Coughlin's saloon, George Dickey, bartender at the same place, Matt Dickey and Hugh Gleason, Matt Danahy's bartender.

With these witnesses the defense rested. Counsel for the State asked to be allowed to present more evidence that had just come to their knowledge and permission was granted.

Cronin's Knives Found on Coughlin. Officer Barney Flynn of the central detail was then called to the witness stand. The witness said that he was present when Dan Coughlin was arrested on May 25, and that he took him to the Harrison street station upon the order of Chief Hubbard. He searched him at the station in Capt. Bartram's office.

"What have you got in your hand?" queried the State's attorney.

"A couple of pocket knives."

"Where did you get them?"

"They were in Coughlin's possession when I searched him at the army station."

"What did you do with the knives after Coughlin was placed in a cell?"

"I took them and locked them up in my box at headquarters."

"When did you first call the attention of the State to the fact that you had these knives?"

"I told Capt. Schuetzler about it last night."

The witness then said that on Sept. 16 he was transferred from the central detail, and that he took the knives and Coughlin's revolver from the box and placed them for safe-keeping in the Fidelity bank.

Mr. Forrest moved to exclude the testimony, but the court overruled the motion.

The Cross Examination.

"Why didn't you talk to the chief about taking these knives from Dan Coughlin?"

"The case I didn't think it was of any consequence."

"How did you come to tell of it last night?"

"On Monday or Tuesday night my wife was reading the newspapers, and she suggested that there might be something in the knives."

The witness said that the reason he put them in the Fidelity bank was that he was responsible for the property.

T. T. Conklin then took the stand. Mr. Forrest objected to the testimony of the witness in advance and the court overruled it. The State's attorney handed the witness the knives and asked him if he recognized them.

"They belonged to Dr. Cronin," replied Mr. Conklin. "The white handled one was a present from me to the doctor and I had carried it myself two years before I gave it to Dr. Cronin. The smaller one was one that I found about one and one-half years ago, and I gave it to the doctor. I saw both of the knives in his possession the week he was killed."

Cross-examination by Mr. Forrest. The witness said that he would not swear positively these were Dr. Cronin's knives, but they resembled the ones carried by that general appearance.

Mr. Forrest moved to exclude the testimony on the ground of its remoteness.

THE POSTOFFICE REPORT.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SECRETARY WANAMAKER.

How the Postal Needs of the Country Should Be Supplied—Views from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Postmaster General's report has been given out for publication. It opens as follows:

"TO THE PRESIDENT: The first Postmaster General submitted his report to President Washington 100 years ago. Its exact date was Dec. 9, 1799. I mention this as of interest in this centennial age. I have the honor to state that the Postmaster General of the United States has committed the management of the largest business concern in the world, consisting of a central establishment, with almost 60,000 branches and employing over 150,000 people. Its agents embrace one-half of the civil list. It maintains communication between the near and the remote places of the country with frequency, clarity and security. The number and value of its messages are such that the imagination can scarcely form a conception of them. The capital in use in carrying on this vast business was last year \$1 to each man, woman and child in the United States; nevertheless, the postal service is not a money-making enterprise. It is not intended to be. It is a mistake to expect it to be self-sustaining until it is fully perfected. The postoffice is the visible form of the federal government to every citizen and every citizen. It is the only one that touches the local life, the social interests and business concerns of every neighborhood. It brings the government to every door in the land and makes it the ready and faithful servant of every interest of commerce and society. The people, from whom alone this all-pervading agency springs into action, and by whose encouragement alone it can supply their needs, simply want the system administered with such efficiency and economy that it shall offer them more and more accommodations and tax them less and less. The only method I can suggest by which all their desires may be gratified is not merely to talk about the improvement of business principles to the department. It is really to apply them. It is not to work in poor quarters, it is not to transport mails afoot when they should go in rapid trains; it is not to tolerate dilatory or listless employees if better ones can be had; it is not finally to keep unwillingly abreast of the times; it is always to lead the times."

"Ancient regulations and time-honored customs require the Postmaster General to make numerous signatures each day to vouchers, journals and papers that could well be left to other hands. He must receive delegations of the people who have claims of all sorts to present, must make appointments to office and removals, must establish offices and hear suggestions. The Senators and members of the House must represent their constituents at the Postoffice department and have the Postmaster General's best attention considering the 2,600 presidential cases, the complaints of irregularity at the various post-offices and demands for enlarged service come to the ear of the Postmaster General. The various department heads must be kept in the Postmaster General's confidence. The Postmaster General is continually in the deep drudgery of each day's recurring duties, and with but little opportunity to attend to anything but the routine of his office."

Mr. Wanamaker says his chief recommendation is the creation of the office of fourth assistant postmaster-general. He has suggested for this position a man of high character, capable of doing the most important postmaster-general to be in direct charge of the great divisions of the railway mail, the foreign mail, the money order office, the registry and supplies divisions, and the dead letter office. Congress should create this new place and the best educated postal man in the service at the Postoffice Department, or in any of the divisions, should be found and made general manager.

The report favors pensions or retirement allowances for old employees of the department. On the question of Sunday mails it says: "This subject shall continue to receive my thoughtful consideration, and I shall make use of all proper means in tending toward the minimizing of post-office work upon Sunday, because I believe that the government should, as far as possible, make no requirements which will prohibit its employees from enjoying a day of rest."

One cent postage, the report says, is an easy possibility of the near future and must come as a matter of course. The Postmaster General states that the increase in the number of postoffices since 1890 is 15,999, and that during the same period the length of the routes has increased 72,159 miles, the gross revenue \$22,816,111 and that the number of stamps issued for the last year was 1,085,980,840.

The total expenditure for foreign steamships during the last fiscal year was \$36,582,57, the amount paid to American steamships \$109,934,14. The aggregate amount of money orders issued in the United States for payment in Europe largely exceed the aggregate amount of money orders issued in those countries for payment here. The amount issued for payment in the United States was \$11,115, and the amount issued for payment here was only \$800,065. If letters and arguments and articles in the newspapers, presented at the department, are evidence of interest there is a growing sentiment in favor of the government offering through the postoffice a depository for saving the tendency in the revenue for the fiscal year is \$6,350,183; gross receipts, \$6,191,090.

Wanamaker's Third Assistant. Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen, in his report for the fiscal year, shows that the revenues were \$68,138,014, the expenditures out of appropriations \$61,876,847, and liabilities at the close \$1,121,331. The deficiency to be supplied out of the general treasury to meet the expenditures of the year is estimated at \$6,350,183. In addition to the amounts payable out of appropriations there was certified to the treasury for transportation of mails on the Pacific railroads, \$1,253,673. The amount is credited on the books to the companies for government aid in the construction of their lines. This item, added to the expenditures and liabilities on account of the appropriation by Congress, would make the total cost of the service for the year \$63,751,871, or \$7,608,856 in excess of the revenue. The revenue exceeded that of the previous year by \$3,453,848, and the increase of expenditures and liabilities was \$5,893,463.

Recommendations a Naval Militia. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Commodore Walker, chief of the bureau of navigation in the Navy Department, in his annual report recommends that the term of enlistment be increased to four years; that apprentices be enlisted until twenty-four years of age and be entitled to discharge at the age of twenty upon payment of certain sum; that the number of apprentices be increased from 750 to 1,500, making the enlisted force of the navy

UNDER TAKING!

CASKETS, COFFINS AND ROBES

PRICES REASONABLE

We are Prepared to do Embalming.

NIGHT CALLS

Promptly Attended to.

United States Consuls Appointed.

Washington, Nov. 20.—President Harrison has appointed the following United States consuls:

Beckford Mackey of South Carolina, to San Jose, Costa Rica (transferred from Paso del Norte, Mexico); Hiram J. Dunlap of Illinois, editor of the Champaign Gazette, to Breslau, Germany; William E. Gardner of the Evening Wisconsin Milwaukee, Wis., to Rotterdam; Delos H. Smith of Arizona, to Nogales, Mexico; John E. Osborne of Pennsylvania, to San Juan, Puerto Rico; and William Monaghan of Ohio, to Hamilton, Ont.

A CORNER IN CORN.

Shippers Take Advantage of the Unusually High Prices.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—"Old Hutch" has been caught napping. The at least was the popular opinion on "change Friday" morning. The shippers of corn headed by Boyden & Co. and Morton Worthington, quietly engineered a squeeze in November corn which caught the old gentleman along with a host of smaller victims. Eastern markets have favored the corn shippers all the season. This has been the case to such an extent that the purchases here by the shipping interest have vastly exceeded the stocks in store. All of the corn thus purchased has been sold in the New York and other eastern markets, and the shippers are now calling on the sellers to deliver their property. The receiving firms who sold the corn at a profit in grain en route for this market have not been able to deliver the property, as only a small proportion of it grades "contract" on arrival. The speculators who sold short on the general example set by the receiving firms are in a bad way. They have not got the corn and their only way of getting it is to go into the pit and bid for it. On Friday morning the bid was 31c to 31c during the first hour of the session. There are those who believe the dealers in the market and that the shipping firms are simply being used by him as a blind. The crowd would very much like to believe that the "old man" was engaged in some tactics in the September wheat deal, but there is every probability that they will be disappointed. The deal, nevertheless, is being run for blood, with no signs of a let-up on the part of the people taking part.

LAND SCHEME FOR IRELAND.

Lord Ashbourne and Mr. Balfour Present a New Plan to the Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Mr. Balfour and Lord Ashbourne have presented to a committee of the Cabinet, presided over by Lord Salisbury, the draft of a land scheme which will be submitted to the whole Cabinet. It is reported that the scheme is a radical one, and that it involves the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land with which to deal with the disaffected portions of Ireland.

MARTIN TUPPER DEAD.

England's Famous Poet and Author Expires in London.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Martin Farquhar Tupper is dead. Tupper was a celebrated poet and prose writer. He was a son of a London surgeon. He was educated at Eton and was admitted to the bar in 1835. Previous to this he had figured as an author, having in 1833 published some poems, which, however, did not attract much attention. In 1838 there appeared "Proverbs for Philosophers," in connection with which Tupper was chiefly known. The success of this publication was extraordinary. It was lengthened into four series, one of which ran through more than fifty editions. An illustrated edition of the whole work appeared in 1881. Among Tupper's other works were "The Crook of Gold," "Heart, a Social Novel," "Probabilities, an Aid to Faith," "Stephen Longton, a Tale," "Raleigh, His Life and His Death," "Washington, a Drama," and "My Life as an Author." Mr. Tupper was in his 70th year at the time of his death. In 1833 he was tendered a public testimonial.

MURDERER HANGED.

W. A. Harvey, Who Killed His Wife and Two Children, Executed.

GUELPH, Ont., Nov. 20.—W. A. Harvey, who killed his wife and two children, in a frenzy of passion, was hanged here Friday morning. The execution was disgracefully bungled, the weight which lifted the body not being heavy enough and the scaffold being too low to give sufficient rebound to break the unfortunate man's neck.

His contortions were frightful. The knot slipped and caught in front of his ear, causing a terrible gurgling noise in the victim's throat, which was audibly heard beyond the prison walls. Death did not ensue for fifteen minutes.

RECOGNIZED BY FRANCE.

The Republic of Brazil Acknowledged—Redeption of the Old Flag.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 20.—The government has finally redepted the old flag. This action has given rise to some irritation.

France has recognized the republic.

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THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Subscription and Advertising Rates.

DAILY—Per year payable in monthly installments, \$3.00
 WEEKLY—Per year, in advance, \$1.50
 WE PUBLISH FREE.
 Marriage, death and obituary notices, without charge, also notices of church and society meetings.
 WE PUBLISH AT HALF RATES.
 Church and society notices of entertainments charged for revenue.
 WE CHARGE FULL RATES.
 For cards of thanks, obituary poems, financial statements of insurance companies and all other classes of items not considered news.
 IS the best advertising medium in Southern Wisconsin, and our rates are based on our circulation, and are equal to any other paper for local or display advertising charged furnished on application.
 GAZETTE PRINTING CO.
 APRIL 15, 1888.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

Born: Johnathan Swift, 1697.
 Mark Lemon, 1809.
 Died: Euripides, 408 B. C.
 Marshall Saxe, 1750.
 James Sheridan Knowles, 1802.
 Battle of Navar, 1700.
 Peace of Versailles, 1762.
 Jefferson Davis elected president and A. H. Stephens vice presidency of the confederacy, 1861.

THE STATE TREASURER AND THE STATE FUNDS.

The democratic press of the state is making an effort to create a prejudice against Governor Hoard because some of the funds of the state are deposited in Milwaukee and Chicago banks for safe keeping. It is a matter of fact that the governor of the state has nothing to do with the deposits of the state funds. He cannot direct the treasurer to keep all the funds of the state in the vaults at Madison. It would be an outrage against the state if he should attempt to do so, for the very important reason that the safety of the funds demands that they shall be kept where they shall be the most secure.

In 1879, Governor Smith, in his annual message said: "The provision of sections 157 and 159 of the revised statutes concerning the place of keeping the state funds, are not in harmony, and it is difficult to determine the real purpose of the law. In practice, it is found convenient, and by many it is considered less hazardous, to keep a portion of the funds on deposits in banks. If it should be considered that such practice is contrary to the intent of the law, I think it due to the treasurer and to all concerned, that such intent should be more definitely expressed."

The legislature did nothing in regard to the matter—treating the important recommendation with perfect silence; and from that time to this, the question of state deposits has passed out of notice.

The idea that the treasurer loans the state funds to the banks, is a great injustice to that official, for he does no such thing. He deposits a portion of the money in reliable banks where it can be kept with far less risk than in one vault at Madison. And in this he is doing what wisdom dictates is the best for the state. If the people of Wisconsin want any other arrangements made with regard to the keeping of the state funds, they must see to it that the legislature by an enactment provide such arrangements. Under the present law, the treasurer cannot do other than he is doing, and discharge his duty well.

It would be folly for the legislature to provide that all the funds shall be kept in the vaults in the treasurer's office. It is no place to keep a million or two of dollars in cash. Public sentiment would condemn it because it would be too hazardous. The only way to do it anything should be done at all, is to adopt the system which Minnesota has been using since to adopt—making three state officers a commission to decide in what banks the state funds shall be kept, and then make the banks responsible, and not the treasurer, for the safe keeping of the money, and all interest thereon to be covered into the state treasury. The United States government makes deposits in various national banks in this way, although it does not demand interest, and adopts the system for the convenience it affords in paying claims against the government.

So if there is any dissatisfaction with the present method of handling the state funds, it can be soon remedied after the next legislature meets. Let it provide where the money shall be deposited; let the state assume all risk attached to such deposits; and then if any interest should be allowed for the deposits, let it go into the treasury.

PROGNOSTICATING THE WEATHER.

In October, Professor Blake, of Kansas, assuming the role of a weather prophet, made the following prediction in regard to November:

November, 1888, will be colder than usual for that month. There will be moderate precipitation, and in the more northern states much of it will be in the form of snow. The precipitation will be small in the far west and northwest, increasing toward the south and east though it will not be excessive in any part of the country, except a few spots near the coast in the Gulf and Atlantic states. After the cold spell in the first half of the month it will moderate and then turn cold again. By cold weather it is intended to say that it will be cold and raw for that month, not cold winter weather.

In commenting on that prediction the Gazette at the time suggested that "what Professor Blake guesses will be the weather may seem to pass, but the chances against a correct guess are too great to make the guess of any special benefit to farmers or any one else. The time never was when weather predictions proved of any value to agriculture or shipping, and the reason is very plain—there are seasons when all signs fail. As an illustration, mark the November weather. Professor Blake may guess correctly for once, but the chances are that he won't."

Well, Professor Blake did not guess well. November, 1889, has been one of the mildest known for years. But the failure of Blake to guess well for November, illustrates the failure of all weather prophets. Now Blake comes out with a prediction for December in which he says, under the date of November 16, that "the weather during December, 1889, will be very severe for the United States, Canada, and most of Europe. Part of the time it will

be pretty stormy, with high winds, and the rest of the time it will be very cold." The poor must not begin to shiver in anticipation of an unusually cold December, for the chances are that the weather won't pay any attention to what Professor Blake says.

Governor Hoard, in answer to a letter written him regarding the Bennett law, said: "I want the little German boy and girl, the little Norwegian, the little Bohemian and little Pole, the children of all foreign-born parents, to have the same chance in life as my children. Without a knowledge of the English language they cannot have this chance."

A short time since, Hon. E. M. La Follette caused a competitive examination to be held for a cadetship at West Point. A number of candidates entered for the place, some of whom had graduated at the university of Wisconsin. An impartial committee awarded the prize, after a severe and critical examination, to a German lad in Grant county, whose education had been obtained in the common schools, if I am not mistaken. The boy had an equal chance with the American boy, and he won. No one rejoices more at his success than his American friends. If he had been deprived of the English language, this opportunity would have been lost to him.

For several years the free trade wing of the democratic party has been making an onslaught on the Hon. S. J. Randall, all because he is a protectionist. Recently, the Kansas City Times said: "Mr. Randall is a democrat whose place would be difficult to fill."

To this the New York Sun makes the following answer: "The attempt was made in 1888 to fill Mr. Randall's place of leader of the national democracy, with the result that the party walked out of office. It had come in under Randall and it went out under the great free trade organizer by Roger Charles Mills, Grover Cleveland, Henry Watterson and Bill Scott. Since then the absorbing impulse of these gentlemen has been to abuse the successful democrat and to warble hymns upon their own greatness."

Our esteemed Missouri contemporary can go far, it can truthfully say that while Randall lives he is a statesman, who, as concerns his services to Jeffersonian democracy, can not be replaced at all.

A very strange thing has come to pass in Chicago. A republican paper, the Journal, says Carter Harrison is an honest man, and wants him elected by all parties as one of the drainage trustees. In times past when Carter Harrison was in politics, he was counted the biggest scoundrel in Chicago. Well, times are changing.

The New York Sun views the march of ballot reform, and shouts: "Another democratic stronghold threatened." That is the way a sharp democrat looks at the Australian ballot system. It is an attack on the fraudulent schemes of the democracy. The Sun is wise in its day and generation.

The Boston and Lynn fires dealt a heavy blow at the treasury of the Liverpool and London and Globe insurance company. It lost \$200,000 on Thanksgiving day, and \$153,000 at Lynn. But probably the company won't care for a little singing of that kind.

The fact that English syndicates are attempting to buy up all the industries of the United States, proves conclusively that they would rather invest their money where protection is the policy than in free trade England.

WIT AND POLITICS.

The Two Will Not Combine With Good Results.

The late S. S. Cox lamented some times that he had a reputation for being a "funny man." It interfered with his effectiveness when he wanted to be particularly earnest and impressive. It annoyed him such occasions to realize that his auditors were waiting, mouths stretched, for the expected joke, when he was endeavoring to speak in all seriousness upon the subject that he had much at heart. But this has been the penalty all humorists have paid in public life. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, Senator and Minister to Mexico, was the funniest stump speaker this country ever produced, but he regretted in his late years that he had ever been a funny man. He advised young men with political ambitions to suppress humorous tendencies in speech-making, and Garfield has said to have profited by the advice, for in early life he had displayed that tendency. "The world builds no monuments for funny men," Corwin used to say mournfully. "If you would succeed in solemn—solemn as an ass," Senator Morton of Indiana, the war Governor, as he was called during the fratricidal struggle, scarcely cracked a joke during his later years, though he had quite a reputation for wit as a young man. One of the earliest speeches he made after becoming a politician was in Terre Haute, Ind., and it was irresistibly funny from end to end, and the people laughed "consumedly." But Morton saw that that wouldn't do. He argued that a politician who goes into wit as a general thing must expect to sacrifice everything else for it. He will gain little reputation as a sound man. He will never get very high in honors. People will say that he is a good "stumper," but his judgment will be a thing of suspicion. People will dislike to trust him. They will not deem the author of witty sayings capable of originating large, solid measures. So Morton dropped funny speech-making, but he won his next audience by the matchless power of his oratory. And yet had there been "no Sunset" Cox in our public life, the American forum would have been the loser.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE GAZETTE STEAM BINDERY READY FOR HOLIDAY WORK.
 Mr. S. W. Benedict is now taking orders for the Gazette Steam Bindery, which is making a specialty of holiday work. Perhaps having books they wish bound for the holidays can give their orders to Mr. Benedict, or send them direct to the bindery, and their work will receive prompt attention. Our new double cloth joints are put in all books making them very strong and durable. All work performed in a first class manner and delivered when promised.
 GAZETTE STEAM BINDERY.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Wm. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP is the best remedy for colic, and the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

A BIG BARGE GOES DOWN

THE DAVID L. DOWS FOUNDERS OFF CHICAGO.

Four Firemen Supposed to Have Perished in the Blast of Explosion—The Casualty Record.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The big tow barge David L. Dows, one of the largest, if not the largest, sailing vessels on the great lakes, foundered about 1 o'clock Friday afternoon some twenty miles southeast of Chicago. The Dows was a five master and cost \$100,000 when first built, about six years ago. Her hold would accommodate nearly ninety thousand bushels of grain and was laden with 2,250 tons of hard coal, consigned to the coal baron, W. L. Scott, when she was lost.

The barge was another victim of the Thanksgiving day storm. The Aurora had the David Dows and the George W. Adams both in tow Thursday, steaming for the harbor. All day long the storm had been howling and steady. Toward evening the furious storm had almost developed into a hurricane, and the ill-fated barge sprang a bad leak in an already leaking hull. The steam pumps had been at work all day, doing no more than holding their own. About 6 o'clock the Aurora was forced to cut loose from the two tows, making for port, while she reached about three hours later, after a desperate battle with the waves. Both the Adams and Dows cast anchor in about six fathoms and prepared to brave the storm until daylight.

During the night an accident to the dummy engine on the Dows caused a shutdown of the pumps for an hour. When the engine was ready to begin work again it was found that the pumps had frozen up and were rendered useless. All efforts to thaw them out proved fruitless.

As early Friday as was practically the Dunham tug Chicago steamed out to where the tows were anchored, and rescued the Dows' crew. For some reason the actual condition of the barge did not become clearly understood before about 12:30 o'clock, when the tug Crowl started for the vessels. Arriving on the scene the men boarded the barge for the purpose of starting the pumps and making an attempt to save her. All efforts were in vain. The water had risen to a point above the cabin, the engine and pumps being submerged. The Dows was doomed, and ten minutes after the tug left her she began to settle. The tug drew off for safety, and in five minutes more the vessel and cargo were resting on the bottom of Lake Michigan. The Adams was towed to the city in safety a little while before the water.

The sunken barge will be a total loss. The time of the season forbids any attempt to raise her, and long before spring, it is conjectured, she will be torn to pieces by the waves. From how to start she will measure 275 feet and was primarily constructed for sailing purposes. About three years ago her owners had her overhauled and converted into a tow barge. It is thought there is no insurance on either boat or cargo.

BOSTON'S FIRE HORROR.

Four Firemen Missing—The Loss Estimated at \$100,000,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—It looks now as though four firemen perished in the Brown-Durall building, where Thursday's fire started. Michael Myran, driver, and John Brooks, pianist, of lost company 7, and Laddermen Buckley and Tokr are missing, and gangs of men have been searching the ruins for their remains. The coats of the two last named were found buried beneath the bricks and lumber, and there is little doubt regarding their fate.

The latest estimate places the loss by the fire at \$10,000,000, on which the insurance amounted to \$3,343,220, mostly in foreign companies.

The fire was undoubtedly caused by the crossing of electric light wires with the lines of the Boston Time company. At the clock room by the Time company stopped at 6:48 o'clock Thursday morning and in many cases the wires were found to be burned completely away. At the city hall the telephone switch board was burned out and the police headquarters' wires melted, while the inside of the electric clock and the way in against which it rested were scorched and charred.

Nearly all the burned out merchants have arranged to occupy other stores and resume business at once.

DEATH IN A STORM.

Eight Persons Killed and a Dozen Hurt by a North Carolina Cyclone.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 30.—A very destructive cyclone passed over a portion of Dufrout county yesterday, doing great damage. Houses were blown down and trees rooted up by the roots. The residence of a farmer near Washington, the county seat, was blown to atoms, and the entire family, consisting of father, mother and four children, were killed instantly. One daughter was to have been married to-day and all preparations had been made to celebrate the happy event.

A factory near Washington was blown down and two people killed, while a dozen others received bad injuries. Miss Mattie Choyle, the pretty daughter of a farmer, was caught up on the cyclone and carried away by the wind. Her body has not yet been found. Reports so far are very meager, and it is impossible to obtain names of all killed.

BLAZE IN NEW JERSEY.

Keyport Suffers a Loss of \$75,000 by Fire—One Life Lost.

KEYPORT, N. J., Nov. 30.—A fire which broke out here early this morning in Jacob Leyrer's bakery spread rapidly, and beside this building destroyed Alexander Black's dry-goods store, the American Tea company's store, W. H. Collier's grocery, T. H. Robert's & Co. building, and half a dozen smaller houses. Jacob Leyrer was burned to death, and his wife and his son were badly hurt and may die. Many families who lived in the buildings above mentioned were burned out. The total loss is \$75,000.

MANY VESSELS ASHORE.

Effects of Thursday Night's Storm on the Lakes.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 30.—The steam barges Whitney and Iron Queen are both on Gray's reef. The Iron King struck the reef also, but got loose some grain and worked off. The storm was terrible here, and trains were all delayed by drifting snow. A large, three-masted schooner and a steam barge are ashore at Hankman's bar. The schooner has lost her main top-mast, and is completely encircled in the ice. The whereabouts of her crew are at present unknown.

Reports from Lynn Were Exaggerated. LYNN, Mass., Nov. 30.—The board of assessors has made an official statement of the valuation placed upon burned property this year placing the figure at \$8,009,500, and the number of buildings burned at 330.

When, from any cause, the digestive and secretory organs become disordered, they may be stimulated to healthy action by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These pills are prescribed by the best physicians, and are for sale at all the druggists.

THE SCOT OF PAIN AND PLEASURE.

The nervous system, often suffers a diminution of vigor, and causes mental annoyance and even positive disturbance, without disease in the sensorium itself. It acts as a mere reflector, in many cases, of irritation in the stomach, and consequently of incomplete assimilation of the food by the blood. This of course weakens it, in common with the rest of the tissues, and renders it less able to bear without suffering an extraordinary strain that would make no impression upon strong nerves. To supply a deficit of strength, and remedy a super-sensitiveness in the nerves incident to a lack of vigor, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is far better adapted than any mere nerve or simple tonic, since the offspring of its use, complete digestion, is the vigorous and early part of nerve force and quietude. Malarial attacks, rheumatism, bowel, liver and kidney complaints succumb to the Bitters.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Catarrh

parilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also builds up the whole system and makes you feel renewed in health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by druggists, 25¢ per box. Prepared by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

These South Main street lots since front was graded and sidewalk laid? They appear quite different from what they did ten days ago? Where can you find such lots, so located, at anywhere near the price we ask for these? Dec. 2, this price goes up \$50 per lot.

Yours very truly,
 GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

It's Pretty Easy Now

To walk up to those Clark street lots, numbers 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. You can't spend an hour more profitably than by going up and making a very careful examination of these six lots. They are worth \$20 to \$100 each more than our present price.

Yours very truly,
 GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

Take Any of the Vista Ave North

Lots they are certainly too cheap at our price. Had we offered these lots at an auction rate they would have been bid in for cash, at higher prices than we name, on 34 months time without interest, we have been told this several times by good judges of value.

Yours very truly,
 GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

But Why Particularize?

There is not a home site in Kiverview Park Addition but what is a bargain if you want a place to build a home, or to speculate on; we know it; you will be convinced of it later on. We can wait, it will pay us to do so, but still we prefer to deal.

Yours very truly,
 GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

We Met a Crank

the other day out here in Iowa, whose hobby was figures; speaking of the corn crop of this state (Iowa) he propounded to us this conundrum: How many miles of train do you suppose it will take to move 300,000,000 bushels of corn raised in Iowa this year? The writer is "quite quick" on figures, and as a rough, quick guess he said, 5,000 miles! That's far "out." Estimate says to occupy 35 or 3 feet space in a train you would get 15 cars of corn in each car; this mile-long train would carry 60,000 bushels; 5,000 such trains would move three hundred million (300,000,000) bushels. It would require ONE TRAIN that would reach 12 or 13 times across the state lengthwise to move Iowa's corn crop in 1889. How is this for altitude? Yours very truly,
 GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

If Our Riverview Park Home Sites

were located anywhere in Iowa as beautifully and desirably as they are in Janesville, and we were to offer them (at our prices for a week, we should at the end of that time own a very considerable portion of Iowa's corn crop, and we will wag five bushels of corn that while reading our "Crank" item you could not conceive what 5000 miles of railroad trains had to do with it.

Yours truly,
 GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

If You Want A Home Site.

Buy in Riverview Park addition.

If you Want to Speculate,

Buy in Riverview Park addition.

If you Seek Health and Beauty,

Buy in Riverview Park addition.

Yours truly,
 GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

Fourteenthly and Lastly.

We would ask you to read our "Ad" for past 3 or 4 weeks in both Recorder and Gazette; they tell of prices, terms and our proposed and PLEADED improvement; they rather persistently call your attention to Riverview Park and may we add they do this not from ENTIRELY selfish motives. A deal with us will certainly benefit you more than it will us.

Yours very truly,
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In Conclusion

Let us ask if you have investigated these lots, their location, the plan on which they are laid, with its system of streets, alleys and park? If so do you want to take a hand in? Now is the correct time to do it, you will never do it so cheap and easy again.

Yours very truly,
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P. S.

We are now out here in Iowa busy as bees, but Mr. Elliot, at 223 South Main street, Janesville, is our authorized attorney to sign all contracts.

By the way, the signs at each end and each side of "the Park" show you just how that beautiful spot is located.

Yours very truly,
 GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

N. B.

We are in the Riverview Park deal more as a vehicle of making friends rather than as a source of very large profit. We don't rely on these sales to make a living, either, hence we can and do offer bargains never-before-heard-of.

Yours very truly,
 GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

A LAST WORD.

Let us deal.

Yours very truly,
 GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

This 'Ad' Will Appear Four Times

In the Gazette, viz: Nov. 23d, 26th, 27th and 30th, which is the last date we can speak of Riverview Park HOME SITES at present prices. Such being the fact it is desirable that it shall be read by all home seekers.—READ AND Pondered.

Yours very truly
 GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

Have You Noticed

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THE GAZETTE.

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF DAILY AND WEEKLY 9,500.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Imported jams, jellies and preserves 20 and 25 cents, at Denniston's.

The usual great holiday sale has commenced at Sutherland's bookstore.

Hard Times Prices.

Wood all times twice and split. Hard maple, \$7.25; second growth oak, \$6.00; poplar, \$5.00; pine slabs, \$5.00 per cord. Best Lehigh and Scranton hard coal at prices that always sell. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

DAVID K. JEFFRIES.

Telephone 62: East side customers leave orders at Myers' grocery.

Children's blackboards at Sutherland's bookstore.

Ladies clean your kid gloves with Mother's Glove cleaner; for sale only at Burns & Boland's dry goods store.

Bamboo easels, the finest in the city at Sutherland's bookstore.

For Rent—No. 117 Madison street, a good house with water, gas and modern improvements. A good barn on the premises.

FRANK DANO, 58 Jackson Street.

Blackening cases at Wheelock's, shaving sets, foot rests and tupper holders, smoker sets, umbrellas, stoves, manicure sets, mustache combs, ink stands, paper weights.

Indian clubs—a large assortment. See them at Sutherland's bookstore.

Charles Wisch, opposite the post office, has one of the best barber shops in the state. None but skilled workmen employed. A good bath room in connection. Call on him.

WANTED—By a young lady a place to work for board outside of school hours. Address box 1612.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

It taken soon, new house and six acres of land on corner of Milton Avenue and Elida streets. In fine shape to sell in acre or half acre lots. D. CONGER.

Orange marmalade 15 and 20 cents a jar, at Denniston's.

You can get the best supplies for Thanksgiving, at Denniston's.

For Rent—A front room at 104 Park Place facing the court house, contain on south. Inquire on the premises.

For Rent—Two furnished rooms. Enquire at Gazette Office.

Best fine granulated sugar 7½ cents per lb at W. T. Vankirk's, Main street.

A few boarders wanted at 206 South Franklin street.

House with barn to let; also house without barn. J. W. NASH.

Look—At those choice lots in the first ward for sale by D. CONGER.

We show all the latest styles in cloaks. ARCHIE REID.

For Rent. Office No. 1 in my block. ED. F. CARPENTER.

Stove fixtures nickel plated; prices reasonable. B. S. WOODRUFF & CO., 164 North Franklin street.

If you want a fine, new home in this city, see me before you buy. D. CONGER.

No such a stock of cloaks in the northwest as we are now showing. ARCHIE REID.

Headquarters for all the latest novelties in fancy work, wedding and holiday presents, for plan and fancy yarns, the most complete line of toys in the city are at Spoon & Snyder's.

Men Wanted.—Experience unnecessary; work congenial; good salary guaranteed. Call on E. W. Goodsell, general agent, 118 Park street, Janesville, Wis.

Wanted to rent at reasonable prices, 5 unfurnished rooms suitable for house-keeping. Enquire at 206 Glen street. The rooms are warm and comfortable.

The greatest line of cloaks in the country is one we show. ARCHIE REID.

The Milwaukee Clothing Co. is positively going out of business Jan. 1st. Look out for bargains.

For Rent.—House No. 205 Division street, near high school. W. ROSS.

After you have made a tour of the market call at T. J. Zeigler for bargains in clothing.

CLACKS—We show them by the car load. ARCHIE REID.

You can't do it. I have had that pair of Douglas shoes half-sold five times and they are good yet, said a wise mail carrier. You can't buy any shoes but the Douglas that have such wonderful wearing qualities. Brown Bros. have the exclusive sale.

Buy Brown Bros' \$2.40 ladies' dog-eared common sense shoes. Style and wear of any \$3 shoe.

Our plush garments are great. ARCHIE REID.

Ladies' serge gaiters at Brown Bros. Only 50c.

Our cloak sales so far away ahead of former seasons. ARCHIE REID.

FURS—All the leading styles at J. M. Doolittle & Son's.

Children's cloaks cheapest at Archie R. id's.

What a business we are doing in cloaks—you seldom have an opportunity to see a finer or more complete stock than we are showing—more correct.

J. M. Doolittle & Sons.

T. J. Zeigler advertises a fire sale without the fire. He is selling clothing at bargain just the same.

Have you seen the 5A five mile horse blanket? If not, why not? If you have a horse, you need one.

FOSTER KID GLOVES—We have a lot of first quality Foster gloves in 5 and 7 hook length—black and colored—that retail everywhere at \$2 and \$2.50 a pair. Our closing price on them is \$1.50.

J. M. Doolittle & Sons.

McFadden. The whole thing was pretty gauzy, and the ending was decidedly so.

THE WATER WORKS.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE LOCAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PLANT.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. W. C. Mitchell succeeded Mr. J. O. Howe as superintendent of the Janesville water works, Mr. Howe turning over the office and effects to his successor and this morning left with his wife for their old home in the east. There have been rumors of a change in the local management of the water works for some weeks, but all were to the effect that if any change took place it would not be until the first of January. Mr. Howe having expressed a desire to return to his old home, not being satisfied with his position here. Therefore, the announcement of the change at this time will be a surprise to many. There were several applicants for the position as soon as it was whispered that Mr. Howe intended to retire, among the number being Mr. W. C. Mitchell, a young man who has been in the employ of the company for the past six months, doing office work and making himself generally useful in the out door work. Mr. Mitchell formerly lived in the town of Harmony, where he was born and raised, and until he came into the employ of the water company last June had worked on his father's farm. He is an industrious, steady and a most agreeable and obliging young man, paying close attention to his business, and there is no doubt he will succeed if given half a show.

There are no other changes to be made, Mr. G. W. Spiegle, remaining in charge of the machinery at the pumping house, a position he is well qualified to fill.

Mr. Mitchell was seen by a Gazette reporter this morning, to whom he stated that he had been expected to be appointed to the superintendency when there was so many older and perhaps better men applying for it, but now that he had succeeded, it would be his aim to please the water takers of Janesville, granting them all the privileges within reason, and at the same time carry out his instructions from headquarters. The company had water to sell, and it would be his aim to increase the number of water consumers at the same time he would do all in his power to keep the water as pure as possible. All will give Mr. Mitchell credit for being a gentleman, while none will be bold enough to call him a dude.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Subjects to be discussed in Janesville Churches to-morrow.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Jackson and Pleasant streets, Rev. M. G. Hodge, D. D. pastor. Sunday services at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

Presiding in the morning by the pastor. Subject, "Christian Fraternity." In the evening there will be a union temperance meeting. Sermon by Rev. E. L. Eaton. All are cordially invited. Y. P. S. O. E. at 5:45 p. m.

ALL SOULS CHURCH—Corner of Court and Third streets, Rev. E. J. Eaton, pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

Subject of discourse "In Wonderland." PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—On Jackson street, Rev. W. E. Brown, pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

Morning sermon at 10:30, followed by the reception of new members and the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Bible school at noon. Y. P. S. O. E. at 6 p. m. Union evening service at the Baptist church; temperance meeting. Thursday evening, monthly concert of prayer and remembrance of mission work and workers. Subject, Syria. December 8th, Freedmen.

COURT STREET M. E. CHURCH—Corner of Main and Court streets, Rev. E. J. Eaton, pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

There will be regular services in the morning. Sermon by Rev. M. Evans of the First M. E. church. The senior class and the Sunday school will meet at 12 m. The Epworth League will meet in the lecture room at 6 p. m. In the evening the congregation will unite in a union temperance meeting at the Baptist church at 7 p. m.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Corner of Jackson and Court streets, Rev. E. J. Eaton, pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

Young men's meeting at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 6 p. m. Class meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Subject—"Up rightness." There will be no preaching service until Sabbath, the 8th of December, when Dr. C. W. Gallagher will preach the opening sermon. Sunday school to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. in the Congregational Sunday school room.

CHRIST CHURCH—Corner Court and Wisconsin streets, Janesville, Wis. Sunday—First in morning, 10:30 a. m. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

Other Sunday, 7:30 a. m. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—Corner of Holmes and Cherry streets, Rev. E. J. Eaton, pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH—Catholic—Corner of Wisconsin and North First streets, Rev. J. R. Roche, pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

Lost—A black Morocco pocket book, containing a sum of money. Lost between the Lutheran church and the Magnet. Suitable reward will be given on return to this office.

AT NEXT CONF.

I have this day, purchased the stock fixtures and accounts of H. A. Baker as I have all the business I can attend to I propose to make a clean sweep of every article in the store at net cost by December 1st. Remember now is the time to lay in your winter supplies. Every account must be settled immediately by cash or note. I offer the store rent from January 1st, 1891.

O. B. CONRAD.

Cathar originates in scrofulous blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus permanently cures catarrh.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Congressman Reed is Nominated for Speaker

ON THE SECOND BALLOT.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30th.—The republicans of the house held a caucus at 12:05 this afternoon. Henderson, of Illinois, was made chairman. One hundred and sixty-five members were present. An open ballot was determined upon.

On the first ballot—Reed received 73; McKinley 37; Cannon 31.

Second ballot—Reed 84; McKinley 37; Cannon 19; Henderson 16. Burrows 10. Reed was declared nominated, and will be elected on Monday by the house.

RAILWAY CHANGES.

ON THE MADISON DIVISION OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

The Madison Journal is responsible for the following statement regarding changes on this division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway: "Some highly important changes are to occur in the list of officials of the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway December 1. At that time George F. Bidwell, superintendent of the division, leaves the employ of the Northwestern company entirely, after long and honorable service, to become the general superintendent of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western road, with headquarters in Milwaukee. This is a very handsome change for him, and he is to be congratulated. Mr. Bidwell succeeded Mr. Scott as superintendent of the Madison division just two years ago, coming to Wisconsin from the North Iowa division, of which he was superintendent. He has gained a great reputation for being an exceedingly close and careful manager, and it is said that under his regime the operating expenses of the Madison division have been very greatly curtailed without detracting any from the efficiency of the system. His call to the general superintendency of the Lakeshore road is the best indication of the standing he has among railway owners. He is a gentleman of warm christianity and takes a conspicuous part in church work at Baraboo.

Robert A. Cowan, at present assistant superintendent of the Madison division, becomes its superintendent, and thus does merit again receive its own reward. For Mr. Cowan is a most deserving gentleman and one who has been the personification of faithfulness to the Northwestern company. He began his successful career at the very foot of the ladder as a freight brakeman many years before the Madison division was built. He was a plain farmer boy at Poplar Grove, Ill., when he entered the railway employ, and for several years did duty as a train hand between Janesville and Chicago. His service on the Madison division is contemporaneous with its construction, and here he has been ever since, rising step by step till the top has been reached—from brakeman to conductor, thence to train dispatcher, and assistant superintendent to the full superintendency. Every advance was earned by something later, and thus to Mr. Cowan stands out conspicuously as one of the practical, self-made railroad men. His familiarity with every detail of the operation of a railroad, and is thus able to command the respect of every employe in the splendid gradations below him. He is a splendid executive officer, and possesses great force of character, yet he is just in all things and not given to expecting unreasoning results from those under him. His promotion very naturally meets with the enthusiastic approbation of the employes of the road. For two years Mr. Cowan was train dispatcher and train master at Madison, and he has many warm friends here.

As far as can be learned, it is not known who will become the assistant superintendent. However, it seems likely that he will be chosen from the following Madison division officials: Day Train Master John H. Hall, Night Train Master Geo. S. Rockwell, Chief Train Dispatcher W. A. Lawson and Road Master John Wright, of Baraboo, and Train Master John Montgomery and Chief Train Dispatcher Fred E. Pearson, of Madison. All are good men, well trained in the railway school.

DOES MEET HERE.

UNDERTAKERS AND DEALERS IN FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.

The old reliable firm of Moses Bros. have added an undertaking department to their business. They have secured a suite of rooms over their store and have fitted it up with every appliance for doing first class work. They have a very convenient arrangement for the showing of caskets, of their own invent.

Mr. Frank Moses spent some time studying with the best undertaker in the state, Mr. William Spikes, of Oakbrook, and is thoroughly capable of performing all branches of the work. They have a fine line of caskets finished in brocade plush, bradcloth, natural wood, etc., and a full line of casket handles, robes and all kinds of trimmings. They also have name plates both of plain silver and engraved with the emblems of all secret societies, G. A. R., etc., also engraved in German with appropriate sentiments. A large line of fine caskets and trimmings are on the way from Baltimore and they will be ready for business Monday. The firm of Moses Bros. is well and favorably known in the city, and their reputation for square dealing is not questioned. When in need of anything in their line give them a call and you will never regret it.

THE WEATHER.

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PRISONER'S EARNINGS.

THE ACTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION IN RELATION THERETO.

Col. Nicholas Smith, of the state board of supervision, arrived home yesterday, and when asked if the rule adopted by the board giving deserving prisoners a portion of their earnings, was a new one, he answered: "Only in this state. In 1884 the legislature of Ohio enacted a similar law on the subject to that enacted by our own legislature last winter, and under that law there was distributed among the convicts in the penitentiary at Columbus in 1886, some \$12,000; and Minnesota has a similar law, and last year several thousand dollars was placed to the credit of deserving prisoners at Stillwater."

When asked how much the different term prisoners at Waupun will receive under the six and two per cent. rule, Col. Smith said:—

"The board decided to give all the working prisoners six per cent of their earnings for the first year, and two per cent thereafter. For instance, a man sentenced for one year, would receive eleven months provided he did not lose any of his good time, making 286 days, and as the state receives fifty cents a day for his services, he would earn \$143, and therefore would receive \$8.64. A two-year man would receive \$11.24; a three-year man \$13.68; a four-year man, \$15.66; a five-year man, \$17.48; and a six-year man \$19.04.

"This may seem like a small amount for each prisoner," continued the colonel, "but you must remember the board was confronted by the fact that the legislature made no appropriation to carry out the law giving the board authority to adopt rules whereby the prisoners should receive a portion of their earnings. Necessity, therefore, compelled us to moderate in our beginning in this matter; and yet the amounts which each prisoner will receive under the rule, greatly exceeds that which he would receive under the old rule when he served or how good his deportment, got \$5 only. I framed a rule giving the one-year men fifty cents a day for all good time saved, which would give him \$13 at his discharge; a two-year man twenty-five cents for each day of good time saved, which would give him \$19.50; and the three-year men were to receive twenty cents a day, and so on, but the rule proved to be far too liberal, and the biennial appropriation for the state prison would not warrant such a draft upon it. Mr. Lutting worked long and faithfully on various rules touching this subject, and the one I have given you, was, in the judgment of the board, the very best that could be adopted under the circumstances. The board wishes to do so, but that thing in its power for the prisoners—to encourage them to good deportment, to give them something more than the paltry amount of five dollars when they leave the prison, so that when they go out in the world to begin the battle of life over again they will not go empty handed nor without encouragement."

"Does the rule," asked the correspondent, "apply to all prisoners?"

"Yes, to all who earn their living, including life prisoners but not to those sentenced for less than one year. The latter will receive the usual five dollars."

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

TO DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the circuit court this morning, the action of Martha J. Ains against John E. Ains was dismissed by stipulation of the parties.

In the action of John F. Ehringer against Mary Ehringer, the sum of \$25 and money was given the defendant.

The action of L. Krome against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company is still on trial, and will occupy the rest of the day.

The jurors are excused until next Monday at 9 o'clock.

"It humor, wit, and honesty could save" from the ill-fated heir to what a good prize they had in the market. Well, twenty-five cents will buy a paucity—Salvation Oil.

A merchant down town sells all other medicines for less than the market price. He is a splendid executive officer, and possesses great force of character, yet he is just in all things and not given to expecting unreasoning results from those under him. His promotion very naturally meets with the enthusiastic approbation of the employes of the road. For two years Mr. Cowan was train dispatcher and train master at Madison, and he has many warm friends here.

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